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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + mx^2 + nx$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - 2x - 3 \quad x=2 \quad -5 \quad f(x)$$

$m+n < 10 (m, n \in \mathbb{N})$      $f(x)$      $m, n$      $[a, b]$      $b-a$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + mx^2 + nx$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - 2x - 3 = x^2 + 2(m-1)x + m-3 = (x+m-1)^2 - m^2 + 2m + m - 4$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-m=-2 \\ -m^2+2m+n-4=-5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} m=3 \\ n=2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2nx + n \quad f(x)$$

$$\square\square \quad x^2 + 2mx + n = 0 \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad \square\triangle \quad = 4m^2 - 4n = 4(m^2 - n) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$X_1 = -m - \sqrt{m^2 - n}, X_2 = -m + \sqrt{m^2 - n}, X_3 = 2\sqrt{m^2 - n} \in N$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} m+n < 10 & (m, n \in \mathbb{N}) & m=2 & n=3 & m=3 & n=5 \\ \square\square\square & & \square\square\square & \square & \square & \square & \square \end{array}$$

$$x \in D \implies y = f(x) \text{ and } y = g(x) \implies h(x) = kx + b \quad (k, b \in R)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x \quad g(x) = -x^2 + 2x \quad D = (-\infty, +\infty) \quad h(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + 1 \quad g(x) = \ln x \quad h(x) = kx - k \quad D = (0, +\infty) \quad K$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 \quad g(x) = 4x^2 - 8 \quad h(x) = 4(t^2 - t)x - 3t^2 + 2t \quad (0 < |t|, \sqrt{2}) \quad D = [m, n] \subset [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$n - m, \sqrt{7} \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \quad x=0$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 2 \quad g(x) = -2x + 2 \quad f(0) = g(0) = 2$$

$$h(x) \quad h(x) = 2x$$

$$h(x) = 2x$$

$$h(x) - g(x) = k(x - 1) - \ln x$$

$$\varphi(x) = x - 1 - \ln x \quad \varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

$$(1, +\infty) \quad \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$(0, 1) \quad \varphi'(x) < 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) \dots \varphi = 0$$

$$h(x) - g(x) \dots 0 \quad k \dots 0$$

$$p(x) = f(x) - h(x)$$

$$p(x) = x^2 - x + 1 - (kx - k) = x^2 - (k+1)x + (1+k) \dots 0$$

$$x = k+1, 0 \quad k, -1 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$p(x) > p(0) = 1 + k \dots 0 \quad k \dots -1$$

$$k = -1$$

$$k+1 > 0 \quad k > -1$$

$$\Delta \dots 0 \quad (k+1)^2 - 4(k+1) \dots 0$$

$$-1 < k < 3$$

$$k \in [0, 3]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ } 1, t, \sqrt{2} \quad g(x), h(x)$$

$$4x^2 - 8, 4(t - 1)x - 3t^2 + 2t$$

$$x^2 - (t - 1)x + \frac{3t^2 - 2t - 8}{4} \geq 0 \quad (*)$$

$$=(t - 1)^2 - (3t^2 - 2t - 8)$$

$$=t^2 - 5t + 3t^2 + 8$$

$$\varphi(t) = t^2 - 5t + 3t^2 + 8 \quad (1, t, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\varphi'(t) = 6t^2 - 20t + 6 = 2t(3t - 1)(t - 3) < 0$$

$$\varphi(t) \text{ } [1, \sqrt{2}] \quad \varphi(\sqrt{2}), \varphi(t), \varphi(2), \varphi(t), 7$$

$$(*) \quad x, x, x$$

$$n - m, x_2 - x_1 = \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ } 0 < t < 1$$

$$f(-1) - h(-1) = 3t^2 + 4t^2 - 2t^2 - 4t - 1$$

$$v(t) = 3t^2 + 4t^2 - 2t^2 - 4t - 1$$

$$v(t) = 12t^2 + 12t^2 - 4t - 4 = 4(t + 1)(3t^2 - 1)$$

$$v(t) = 0 \quad t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$t \in (0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) \quad v(t) < 0 \quad v(t)$$

$$t \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, 1\right) \quad v(t) > 0 \quad v'(t)$$

$$v(0) = -1 \quad v'(0) = 0$$

$$0 < t < 1 \quad v(t) < 0$$

$$f(-1) - H(-1) < 0 \quad -1 \notin (m, n)$$

$$[n, m] \subseteq [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}] \quad n - m, \sqrt{2} + 1 < \sqrt{7}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -\sqrt{2}, t < 0 \quad f(x) \quad g(x) \quad n - m, \sqrt{7}$$

$$n - m, \sqrt{7}$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 3x^2 + ax + b)e^x$$

$$a = b = -3 \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, \alpha) \quad (2, \beta) \quad (\alpha, 2) \quad (\beta, +\infty) \quad \beta - \alpha > 6$$

$$a = b = -3 \quad f(x) = (x^2 + 3x^2 - 3x - 3)e^x$$

$$f(x) = -(x^2 + 3x^2 - 3x - 3)e^x + (3x^2 + 6x - 3)e^x = -e^x(x^2 - 9x) = -x(x - 3)(x + 3)e^x$$

$$x < -3 \quad 0 < x < 3 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$-3 < x < 0 \quad x > 3 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, -3) \quad (0, 3) \quad (-3, 0) \quad (3, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = -(x^2 + 3x^2 + ax + b)e^x + (3x^2 + 6x + a)e^x = -e^x[x^2 + (a - 6)x + b - a]$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad 2x + 2(a - 6) + b - a = 0 \quad b = 4 - a$$

$$f(x) = -e^x [x^3 + (a-6)x + 4 - 2a]$$

$$f'(\alpha) = f'(\beta) = 0$$

$$x^3 + (a-6)x + 4 - 2a = (x-2)(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) = (x-2)(x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -2 \quad \alpha\beta = a - 2$$

$$\beta - \alpha = \sqrt{(\beta + \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha\beta} = \sqrt{12 - 4a}$$

$$(\beta - 2)(\alpha - 2) < 0 \quad \alpha\beta - 2(\alpha + \beta) + 4 < 0 \quad a < -6$$

$$\beta - \alpha > 6$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}ae^{2x} - x^2 - ax \quad a \in R$$

$$a = 1 \quad g(x) = f(x) + x^2$$

$$0 < a < \frac{4}{e^2 - 1} \quad f(x) \quad x_1 \quad x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad x_2 - x_1 > 2$$

$$a = 1 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - x^2 - x$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + x^2 = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - x \quad g'(x) = e^{2x} - 1$$

$$g'(x) > 0 \quad x > 0 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x < 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (-\infty, 0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}ae^{2x} - x^2 - ax \quad R \quad f(x) = ae^{2x} - 2x - a$$

$$h(x) = f(x) = ae^{2x} - 2x - a$$

$$f(x) \quad x_1 \quad x_2 (x_1 < x_2)$$

$$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad h(x)$$

$$h(x_1) = h(x_2) = 0$$

$$h(x) = 2ae^{2x} - 2 \quad h(x) > 0 \quad x > \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{a} \quad h(x) < 0 \quad x < \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{a}$$

$$h(x) \quad (-\infty, \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{a}) \quad (\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$x_1 < \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{a} \quad x_2 > \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{a}$$

$$0 < a < \frac{4}{e^4 - 1} \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e^4 - 1}{4} > 0$$

$$h(0) = 0 \quad x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 - x_1 > 2 \quad x_2 > 2 \quad h \quad < 0$$

$$0 < a < \frac{4}{e^4 - 1}$$

$$h = ae^4 - 4 \quad a = \frac{4}{e^4 - 1} \quad (e^4 - 1) \cdot 4 < 4 \cdot 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$x_2 - x_1 > 2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4x + t, & x < 0 \\ x + \ln x, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad t \quad A \quad B \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_1 < x_2$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x_2 < 0 \quad f(x) \quad A \quad B \quad x_1 - x_2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 4, & x < 0 \\ 1 + \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-2 < x < 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x < -2 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-2, 0) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (-\infty, -1]$$

$$x = -2 \quad f(x) \quad f(-2) = t - 4$$

$$x_2 < 0 \quad x_1 < 0$$

$$f(x_1)f(x_2) = -1 \quad \therefore (2x_1+4)(2x_2+4) = -1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{4x_2+8} - 2$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 = \frac{1}{4(x_2+2)} + (2+x_2)$$

$$\therefore 2x_1+4 < 2x_2+4 \quad \therefore 2x_1+4 < 0 < 2x_2+4$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 = \frac{1}{4(x_2+2)} + (2+x_2) \cdot 1 \quad x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 \quad -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 - 2x + 1 + \ln(x+1)(m, 1)$$

$$C: y = f(x) \quad P(0,1)$$

$$f(x) \quad [a, b] \quad t = b - a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 - 2x + 1 + \ln(x+1)(m, 1)$$

$$f(x) = m x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x+1}(m, 1)$$

$$\therefore y'|_{x=0} = -1 \quad y = -x + 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} m x^2 - 2x + 1 + \ln(x+1)(m, 1)$$

$$f(x) = f'(x) = m x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{m x^2 + (m-2)x - 1}{x+1}$$

$$H(x) = mx^2 + (m-2)x - 1$$

$$\Delta = m^2 + 4 > 0 \quad H(-1) = m + 2 - m - 1 = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore H(x) = 0 \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-1, +\infty) \quad a, b$$

$$H(x) = mx^2 + (m-2)x - 1 < 0 \quad (a, b)$$

$$a + b = \frac{2-m}{m} \quad ab = -\frac{1}{m}$$

$$\therefore t = b - a = \sqrt{(b-a)^2} = \sqrt{(b+a)^2 - 4ab} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{m}}$$

$$m.1 \quad b - a \in (1, \sqrt{5}]$$

$$\therefore g(x) \quad [a, b] \quad y = f(x) \quad t \quad (1, \sqrt{5}]$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - ax$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x_1, x_2 \quad (x_1 < x_2) \quad f(x)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 > \frac{2}{a}$$

$$x_2 - x_1 > \frac{2\sqrt{1-ae}}{a}$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a = \frac{1-ax}{x}$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) > 0$$



$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad g(x) = 1 - ax$$

$$(0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad g(x) > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty) \quad g(x) < 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad f(x) \quad (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty) \quad f(x)$$

$$2 \quad (i) \quad 1 \quad f(x) \quad a > 0 \quad f(x)_{\max} = f(\frac{1}{a}) > 0 \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \quad 0 < x_1 < \frac{1}{a}, x_2 > \frac{1}{a} \quad \frac{2}{a} \quad x_1 > \frac{1}{a}$$

$$g(x) = f(\frac{2}{a} - x) - f(x) \quad (0 < x < \frac{1}{a}) \quad g'(x) = -\frac{1}{\frac{2}{a} - x} + a - \frac{1}{x} + a = \frac{-2(ax - 1)^2}{ax(\frac{2}{a} - x)} < 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{a})$$

$$\therefore g(x) > g(\frac{1}{a}) = 0$$

$$f(x_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{2}{a} - x_1) = \ln(\frac{2}{a} - x_1) - a(\frac{2}{a} - x_1) - f(x_1) = g(x_1) > 0$$

$$f(x_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 > \frac{2}{a} - x_1 \quad x_1 + x_2 > \frac{2}{a}$$

$$(ii) \quad x_2 - x_1 > \frac{2\sqrt{1-ae}}{a} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_2 - x_1 > \frac{2}{a} + \frac{2\sqrt{1-ae}}{a} \quad x_2 > \frac{1+\sqrt{1-ae}}{a} > \frac{1}{a}$$

$$f(x_2) = \ln x_2 - ax_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{1-\epsilon a}}{a}\right) > 0 \quad \ln\frac{1+\sqrt{1-\epsilon a}}{a} - (1+\sqrt{1-\epsilon a}) > 0$$

$$t=1+\sqrt{1-\epsilon a} \quad a=\frac{1-(t-1)^2}{e} \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{e} \quad \therefore 1 < t < 2$$

$$\ln\frac{e^t}{1-(t-1)^2} - t > 0 \quad \ln\frac{e}{2-t} - t > 0 \quad \ln(2-t) + t < 1$$

$$\varphi(t) = \ln(2-t) + t \quad \varphi'(t) = -\frac{1}{2-t} + 1 = \frac{1-t}{2-t} < 0 (t \in (1, 2))$$

$$\therefore \varphi(t) \quad (1, 2) \quad \varphi(t) < \varphi \quad = 1$$

$$f(x) = ax + \ln x$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x_1 < x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad f(x)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 > -\frac{2}{a}$$

$$x_2 - x_1 > -\frac{2\sqrt{1+\epsilon a}}{a}$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = ax + \ln x \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + a = \frac{1+ax}{x}$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$0 < x < -\frac{1}{a} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{a} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

□  $a < 0$  □ □  $f(x)$  □  $(0, -\frac{1}{a})$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $(-\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□ 2 □ □ □ □ (i) □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > -\frac{1}{a}$  □

□ □  $-ax_1 = \ln x_1$  ① □  $-ax_2 = \ln x_2$  ② □

□ ② □ ① □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $-a(x_2 - x_1) = \ln x_2 - \ln x_1$  □  $-a = \frac{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$  □

□  $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > -\frac{1}{a}$  □ □ □ □  $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\ln x_2 - \ln x_1}$  □

□ □  $x_2 > x_1 > 0$  □ □ □  $\ln x_2 - \ln x_1 > 0$  □

□ □ □  $\ln x_2 - \ln x_1 > \frac{2(x_2 - x_1)}{x_1 + x_2}$  ③ □

□ □ □ □ □  $\ln \frac{x_2}{x_1} - \frac{2(\frac{x_2}{x_1} - 1)}{1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1}} > 0$  □

□  $t = \frac{x}{x_1} (t > 1)$  □ □  $g(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{1+t} (t > 1)$  □ □ □ □  $g(t) > 0$  □

□ □  $g'(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{4}{(1+t)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t(1+t)^2} > 0$  □

□ □  $g(t)$  □  $(1, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $g(t) > g(1) = 0$  □

□ □  $x_1 + x_2 > -\frac{2}{a}$  □

(ii) □  $h(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$  □ □  $h'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$  □

□ □  $h(x)$  □  $(0, e)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $(e, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□ □  $-a = h(x)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $h(e) = \frac{1}{e}$  □

$$0 < -a < \frac{1}{e} \quad 1 < x_1 < e < x_2$$

$$\ln x < 1 - x \quad x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{x} > 1 - x \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

$$-ax - 1 = \ln x - 1 = \ln \frac{x}{e} > 1 - \frac{e}{x}$$

$$x_1 > 0 \quad -ax_1^2 - 2x_1 + e > 0$$

$$a < 0 \quad \Delta = 4 + 4ae > 0$$

$$x_1 < -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{1+ae}}{a} \quad x_1 > -\frac{1}{a} - \frac{\sqrt{1+ae}}{a}$$

$$0 < x_1 < e \quad -\frac{1}{e} < a < 0 \quad x_1 < -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{1+ae}}{a}$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} > -\frac{1}{a} \quad \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} - x_1 > -\frac{1}{a} - \left(-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{1+ae}}{a}\right)$$

$$x_2 - x_1 > -\frac{2\sqrt{1+ae}}{a}$$

$$9 \quad f(x) = \ln x - a(x-1)e^x \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x_0 \quad f(x) \quad x_1 \quad f(x) \quad x_1 > x_0 \quad 3x_0 - x_1 > 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - ax^2 e^x}{x}$$

$$g(x) = 1 - ax^2 e^x \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{e} \quad g(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$g\left(\ln \frac{1}{a}\right) = 1 - a\left(\ln \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1 - \left(\ln \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 < 0$$

$$g(x)=0 \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$f(x)=0 \quad (0,+\infty) \quad x_0$$

$$1 < x_0 < \ln \frac{1}{a} \quad x \in (0, x_0) \quad f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{x} > \frac{g(x_0)}{x} = 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, x_0)$$

$$x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{x} < \frac{g(x_0)}{x} = 0 \quad f(x) \quad (x_0, +\infty)$$

$$x_0 \quad f(x)$$

$$h(x) = \ln x - x + 1 \quad x > 1 \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 < 0 \quad h(x) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$x > 1 \quad h(x) < h \quad = 0 \quad \ln x < x - 1$$

$$f\left(\ln \frac{1}{a}\right) = \ln\left(\ln \frac{1}{a}\right) - a \ln \frac{1}{a} - 1 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{a}} = \ln\left(\ln \frac{1}{a}\right) - \ln \frac{1}{a} + 1 = h\left(\ln \frac{1}{a}\right) < 0$$

$$f(x_0) > f \quad = 0 \quad f(x) \quad (x_0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, x_0) \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = 0 \\ f(x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} ax_0^2 e^{x_0} = 1 \\ \ln x_0 = a(x_0 - 1)e^{x_0} \end{cases} \quad \ln x_0 = \frac{x_0 - 1}{x_0^2} e^{x_0 - x_0}$$

$$e^{x_0 - x_0} = \frac{x_0^2 \ln x_0}{x_0 - 1} \quad x > 1 \quad \ln x < x - 1 \quad x > x_0 > 1 \quad e^{x_0 - x_0} < \frac{x_0^2 (x_0 - 1)}{x_0 - 1} = x_0^2$$

$$\ln e^{x_0 - x_0} < \ln x_0^2$$

$$x_1 - x_0 < 2 \ln x_0 < 2(x_0 - 1) \quad 3x_0 - x_1 > 2$$

$$f(x) = ae^x - x^2 \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}) \quad f(x) \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_1 < x_2$$

$$1 \quad a$$

$$x_2 < \frac{2}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} < \frac{2}{a} - 1$$

3. ☐

$$f(x) = ae^x - 2x \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad a = 2x \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot 2xe^{-x} = a$$

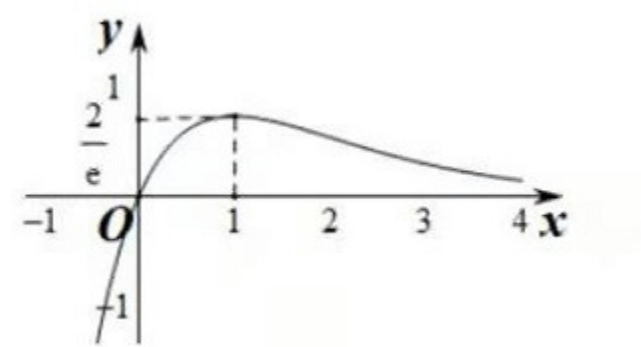
$$g(x) = 2x \cdot e^{-x} \quad g'(x) = (2 - 2x)e^{-x}$$

$$g'(x) > 0 \quad x < 1 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x > 1$$

$$g(x) \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$g(1) = \frac{2}{e}$$

☐



$$0 < a < \frac{2}{e} \quad 0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2$$

$$a \in (0, \frac{2}{e})$$

$$x_2 < \frac{2}{a} \quad g(\frac{2}{a}) < g(x_2) = a \quad \frac{4}{a^2} < e^{\frac{2}{a}}$$

$$e^{\frac{2}{a}} - (\frac{2}{a})^2 > 0 \quad 0 < a < \frac{2}{e} \quad \frac{2}{a} > e$$

$$h(x) = e^x - x^2 \quad (x > e)$$

$$h(x) = e^x - x^2 > 0 \quad (e, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = e^x - 2x > e^x - 2x > 0$$

$$h(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad h(x) > h(0) > 0$$

$$y = e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$y' = e^x - 1 - x \quad y' = e^x - 1 \quad y'' = e^x > 0$$

$$y' \quad (0, +\infty) \quad y' > e^x - 1 = 0$$

$$y' = e^x - 1 - x \quad (0, +\infty) \quad y' > e^x - 1 = 0$$

$$y = e^x - 1 - x - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (x > 0) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad y > 0$$

$$e^x > 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (0, +\infty)$$

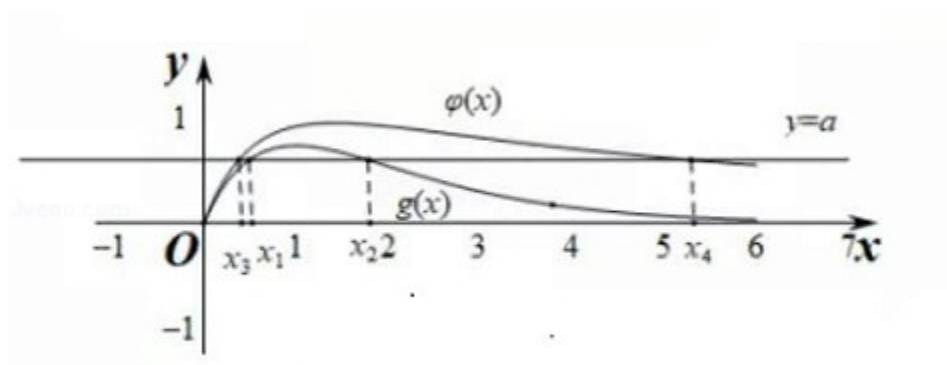
$$a = g(x) = 2xe^{-x} < \frac{2x}{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{2x}{1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{x} + 1 + \frac{x}{2}} \quad (0, \sqrt{2}) \quad (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

$$x_3 \quad x_4 \quad (x_3 < x_4) \quad \varphi(x) = a$$

$$\frac{a}{2}x^2 + (a-2)x + a = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_3 + x_4 = \frac{2(2-a)}{a} \\ x_3x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

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$$0 < x_3 < x_1 < x_2 < x_4 \quad 0 < \frac{1}{x_4} < \frac{1}{x_2} < \frac{1}{x_1} < \frac{1}{x_3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} < \frac{1}{x_3} - \frac{1}{x_4} = \frac{x_4 - x_3}{x_3 x_4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(x_4 + x_3)^2 - 4x_3 x_4}}{x_3 x_4} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{4(2-a)^2}{a^2} - 8}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{a} - 1\right)^2 - 2} < \frac{2}{a} - 1$$

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$$f(x) = e^x \quad e = 2.71828 \dots$$

$$y = f(x) \quad R(x_0, f(x_0)) \quad y = kx + b \quad k = b$$

$$m \in (2, +\infty) \quad g(x) = (x-1)f(x) - mx^2 + 2 \quad [0, +\infty) \quad x_1, x_2 (x_1 < x_2)$$

$$x_1 + \ln \frac{4}{e} < x_2 < m$$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad R(x_0, e^{x_0}) \quad y - e^{x_0} = e^{x_0}(x - x_0) \quad y = e^{x_0}x + e^{x_0} - x_0 e^{x_0}$$

$$\therefore k = e^{x_0}, b = e^{x_0} - x_0 e^{x_0}$$

$$\therefore k - b = x_0 e^{x_0}$$



$$\varphi(x) = xe^x \quad \varphi'(x) = e^x + xe^x = e^x(x+1)$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \quad \varphi'(x) < 0 \quad \varphi(x) \quad x \in (-1, +\infty) \quad \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x)_{\min} = \varphi(-1) = -\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$g(x) = (x-1)e^x - mx^2 + 2 \quad g'(x) = x(e^x - 2m)$$

$$x, 0 \quad m > 2$$

$$\therefore x > \ln(2m) \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \quad x \in [0, \ln(2m)) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(\ln(2m))$$

$$g' = 2m - 4 > 0 \quad \ln(2m) > \ln 4 > 1$$

$$\therefore g(\ln(2m)) < 0$$

$$g(0) = 1 > 0 \quad g' = 2m - 4 > 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 \in (0, 1) \quad g(x_1) = 0$$

$$g(\ln(2m)) < 0 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad g(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\therefore x_2 \in (\ln(2m), +\infty) \quad g(x_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 > \ln(2m) > \ln 4$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 > \ln 4 - 1 = \ln \frac{4}{e} \quad x_2 > x_1 + \ln \frac{4}{e}$$

$$x = m \quad g(m) = (m-1)e^m - m^2 + 2 \quad m > 2$$

$$\mu(x) = (x-1)e^x - x^2 + 2 \quad x > 2 \quad \mu'(x) = x(e^x - 3x)$$

$$G(x) = e^x - 3x \quad x > 2 \quad G(x) = e^x - 3 > 0$$

$$\therefore G(x) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore G(x) > G \quad = e^2 - 6 > 0$$

$$\therefore \mu'(x) > 0 \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore \mu(x) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore \mu(x) > \mu \quad = e^2 - 6 > 0$$

$$\therefore m > 2 \quad g(m) > 0$$

$$g(x_2) = 0 \quad g(x) \quad (\ln 2m, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore m > x_2$$

$$x_1 + \ln \frac{4}{e} < x_2 < m$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)e^x - mx^2 + 2 \quad m \in R \quad e = 2.71828 \dots$$

$$m=1 \quad f(x)$$

$$m \in (2, +\infty) \quad f(x) \quad [0, +\infty) \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad x_2 - x_1 > \ln \frac{4}{e}$$

$$m=1 \quad f(x) = (x-1)e^x - x^2 + 2 \quad \therefore f'(x) = xe^x - 2x = x(e^x - 2)$$

$$f(x) = x(e^x - 2) = 0 \quad x=0 \quad x=\ln 2$$

$$x > \ln 2 \quad x < 0 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (\ln 2, +\infty)$$

$$0 < x < \ln 2 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \quad (0, \ln 2)$$

$$f(x) = x(e^x - 2m) = 0 \quad x=0 \quad x=\ln 2m$$

$$\square \quad x > \ln 2m \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (\ln 2m + \infty)$$

$$\square \quad 0 < x < \ln 2m \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad [0 \quad \ln 2m]$$

$$\square \quad \therefore f(x) \quad f(\ln 2m)$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad [0 \quad +\infty) \quad x_1 \quad x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad \therefore f(\ln 2m) < 0$$

$$\square \quad f(0) = 1 > 0 \quad f' = 2 - m < 0 \quad x \in (0, 1)$$

$$\square \quad f(\ln 2m) < 0 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \quad (\ln 2m + \infty)$$

$$\square \quad \therefore x_2 \in (\ln 2m + \infty) \quad \therefore x_2 > \ln 2m > \ln 4$$

$$\square \quad 0 < x_1 < 1 \quad \therefore x_2 - x_1 > \ln 4 - 1 = \ln \frac{4}{e}$$

$$13 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - a^2 x \quad \square \square \square e \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a > e \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \quad x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \quad \square \square \quad x_1 + \ln \frac{a}{e} < x_2 < 2 \ln a \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = e^{2x} - a^2 = (e^x + a)(e^x - a) \dots \quad \square 1 \quad \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x, \ln(-a) \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\square \quad x < \ln(-a) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\square \quad \therefore f(x) \quad (-\infty \quad \ln(-a)) \quad [\ln(-a) \quad +\infty) \quad \dots \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \square 3 \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a = 0 \quad f(x) = e^{2x} > 0 \quad f(x) \quad R \quad \dots \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \square 4 \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x, \ln a \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad f(x)$$



$$\therefore \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\ln a - 2\ln a}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\therefore f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \ln a - 2\ln a = -\ln a < 0 < x_1 < 1 < \ln a < x_2 < 2\ln a \dots$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 > \ln a - 1 = \ln \frac{a}{e} \quad x_1 + \ln \frac{a}{e} < x_2$$

$$\therefore x_1 + \ln \frac{a}{e} < x_2 < 2\ln a$$

$$14 \quad f(x) = (x-1)\ln x \quad g(x) = x - \ln x - \frac{3}{e}$$

$$y = f(x) \quad y = g(x)$$

$$m > 0 \quad h(x) = mf(x) + g(x) \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad x_2 - x_1 < e - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$p(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x \ln x - x + \frac{3}{e} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$p(x) = \ln x + 1 - 1 = \ln x$$

$$p(x) = 0 \quad x = 1 \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad p(x) < 0 \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad p(x) > 0$$

$$p(x) \in (0, 1) \quad p(x) \in (1, +\infty) \quad p(x) \dots p = 0 - 1 + \frac{3}{e} = \frac{3-e}{e} > 0$$

$$f(x) > g(x)$$

$$y = f(x) \quad y = g(x)$$

$$h(x) = mf(x) + g(x) = m(x-1)\ln x - x + \ln x - \frac{3}{e}$$

$$m > 0 \quad h(x) = m \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x} + 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$h(x) \in (0, +\infty) \quad h = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x \in (0,1) & h(x) < 0 \\ x \in (1,+\infty) & h(x) > 0 \end{array}$$

$$h(x)_{min} = h(1) = 1 - \frac{3}{e} < 0$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = m\left(\frac{1}{e} - 1\right) \ln \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e} - \ln \frac{1}{e} - \frac{3}{e} = m\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) + 1 - \frac{2}{e} > 0$$

$$h(e) = m(e - 1) + e - 1 - \frac{3}{e} > 0$$

$$h(x) \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, 1\right) \quad (1, e) \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad x_2 - x_1 < e - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + a \ln x \quad (a \in R)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x_1 < x_2 \quad f(x) \quad 2a \ln \left(x_2 - x_1 + \frac{e}{a}\right) + 1 < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) = -2x^3 + \frac{a}{x} = \frac{ax^2 - 2}{x^2}$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x), 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x > \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}$$

$$f(x) \quad \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}, +\infty\right) \quad \left(0, \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}\right)$$

$$f(x) \quad \therefore a > 0 \quad f\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}\right) = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} - \frac{2}{a} < 0 \quad \therefore a > 2\epsilon$$

$$\ln(x_2 - x_1 + \frac{e}{a}) < -\frac{1}{2a} \quad x_2 - x_1 < e^{\frac{1}{2a}} - \frac{e}{a}$$

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$$\frac{e}{a} < x_1 < \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} < x_2 < e^{\frac{1}{2a}}$$

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$$\square \quad a > 2e \quad \therefore \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} < \sqrt{\frac{1}{e}} = \sqrt{e^{-1}} < \sqrt{e^{\frac{1}{a}}} < 1$$

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$$\therefore f(e^{\frac{1}{2a}}) = e^{\frac{1}{a}} + a \ln e^{\frac{1}{2a}} = e^{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{1}{2} > e - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad \therefore f(\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}) (e^{\frac{1}{2a}}) < 0$$

□ □

$$f(x) \quad (\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}, +\infty) \quad \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} < x_2 < e^{\frac{1}{2a}}$$

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$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{ex} \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{ex^2} = \frac{ex - 1}{ex^2} \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{e} \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad x > \frac{1}{e} \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x)_{\min} = g(\frac{1}{e}) = -1 + 1 = 0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \geq 0 \quad \square \quad \ln x \leq \frac{1}{ex} \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x = \frac{e}{a} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln \frac{e}{a} > -\frac{a}{e} \quad f(\frac{e}{a}) = \frac{a^2}{e^2} + a \ln \frac{e}{a} > \frac{a^2}{e^2} - \frac{a^2}{e^2} = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \frac{e^2}{a^2} - (\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}})^2 = \frac{e^2 - 2a}{a^2} < \frac{e^2 - 4e}{a^2} < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(\frac{e}{a}) \square (\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}) \quad \frac{e}{a} < x_1 < \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \frac{e}{a} < x_1 < \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} < x_2 < e^{\frac{1}{2a}} \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$16 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x - 1} \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = f(x_2) \quad \square \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \quad x_2 - x_1 > 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x - 1} \quad (x \in (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)) \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{(x-1)^2} \quad g(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - \ln x \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1-x}{x^2} \quad \square$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad 1 < x \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{x=1} = -1 < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad x \neq 1 \quad \therefore f(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square 1 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore 0 < x_1 < 1 < x_2 \quad \square$$

$$f(x+1) - f(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1) + 1}{x} - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x-1} = \frac{x \ln(x+1) - x \ln x - 1 - \ln(x+1)}{x(x-1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{1-x} + \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x(1-x)}, 0 < x < 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square 1 \square \square \quad g(x) = -\frac{1}{x} - \ln x, \quad -1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x=1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} - 1 \quad \square \square \quad \ln x, \quad x-1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x=1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \square \quad 1 + \frac{1}{x} > 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) < \frac{1}{x} \quad \square$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \quad \square \square \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{1-x} > 0 \quad \square \square \quad \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x(1-x)} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x_1 + 1) > f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 + 1 > 1 \quad x_2 > 1 \quad \therefore x_2 > x_1 + 1 \quad \square$$



$$x_2 - x_1 > 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^x \quad (e \approx 2.71828 \dots)$$

$$f(x) = a$$

$$f(x) = m \quad (-\infty, 0)$$

$$f(x) = n \quad (-2, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^x \quad \therefore f(x) = e^x (x^2 + 2x)$$

$$x \in (0, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -2) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x \in (-2, 0) \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (-\infty, -2) \quad (-2, 0)$$

$$f(x) \quad x = -2 \quad f(-2) = \frac{4}{e} \quad x = 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$a \in (0, \frac{4}{e})$$

$$g(x) = f(x-2) = (-2-x)(x-2)$$

$$f(x) > g(x)$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = f(x) + f(-2-x) - f(-2)$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - f(-2-x) = \frac{x(x+2)(e^{x^2} - 1)}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$x \in [-2, -1] \quad h(x) \geq 0 \quad h(x) \quad x \in [-1, 0] \quad h(x) \leq 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$x \in [0, +\infty) \quad h(x) \geq 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$h(-2) = h(0) = 0 \quad \therefore h(x) \leq 0 \quad f(x) > g(x)$$

$$x_1 < -2 < x_2 < 0 \quad -2 < x_3 < 0 < x_4$$

$$g(-2-x_1) = f(-2-x_1) = n = f(x_3) < f(-2-x_2)$$

$$x_4 - 2 - x_1 \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore x_4 - 2 - x_1 \quad g(-2-x_2) = n = f(x_3) < f(-2-x_2)$$

$$x_3 - 2 - x_2 \in (-2, 0) \quad f(x) \in (-2, 0)$$

$$\therefore x_3 > -2 - x_2$$

$$\therefore x_2 - x_1 > x_3 - x_4 \quad |x_1 - x_2| > |x_3 - x_4|$$

$$18 \quad a > 1 \quad f(x) = a^x - bx + e^2 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x)$$

$$b > 2e^2 \quad f(x)$$

$$a = e \quad b > e^4 \quad f(x) \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_2 > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 + \frac{e^2}{b}$$

$$e = 2.71828 \dots$$

$$f(x) = a^x \ln a - b$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad b, 0 \quad a > 1 \quad a^x \ln a > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad b > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x > \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x < \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-\infty, \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a}) \quad (\frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a}, +\infty)$$

$b, 0$   $f(x)$   $(-\infty, +\infty)$   $b > 0$   $f(x)$   $(-\infty, \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a})$   $(\frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a}, +\infty)$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$   $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$   $x \rightarrow +\infty$   $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

$f(x)$   $f(x)_{\min} = f(\frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a}) < 0$

$\therefore a \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a} - b \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a} + e^2 < 0$   $b > 2e^2$

$t = \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a}$   $a^t - bt + e^2 < 0$   $e^{\ln a} - bt + e^2 < 0$   $e^{\frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a}} - b \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a} + e^2 < 0$   $\frac{b}{\ln a} - b \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{b}{\ln a}}{\ln a} + e^2 < 0$

$b - b \cdot \ln \frac{b}{\ln a} + e^2 \ln a < 0$   $b > 2e^2$

$g(b) = b - b \cdot \ln \frac{b}{\ln a} + e^2 \ln a, b > 2e^2$   $g(b) = 1 - (\ln \frac{b}{\ln a} + b \cdot \frac{\ln a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln a}) = \ln(\ln a) - \ln b$

$g' = 0$   $b = \ln a$

$\textcircled{1}$   $\ln a > 2e^2$   $a > e^{2e^2}$   $g$   $(2e^2, \ln a)$   $(\ln a, +\infty)$

$g$   $g(\ln a) = \ln a - \ln a \cdot \ln 1 + e^2 \ln a = \ln a \cdot (e^2 + 1) > 0$

$\textcircled{2}$   $\ln a, 2e^2$   $1 < a, e^{2e^2}$   $g$   $(2e^2, +\infty)$

$g(b) < g(2e^2) = 2e^2 - 2e^2 \cdot \ln \frac{2e^2}{\ln a} + e^2 \ln a = 2e^2 - 2e^2 [\ln(2e^2) - \ln(\ln a)] + e^2 \ln a$

$2 - [2 \ln 2 + 2 - \ln(\ln a)] + \ln a, 0$   $\ln a + 2 \ln(\ln a), 2 + 2 \ln 2$   $\ln a, 2$   $a, e^2$

$a$   $(1, e^2]$

$a = e$   $f(x) = e^x - \ln x + e^2$   $f(x) = e^x - b$   $f(x) = 0$   $x = \ln b > 4$

$f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln b) = e^{\ln b} - b \cdot \ln b + e^2 = b - b \ln b + e^2 < b - 4b + e^2 = e^2 - 3b < e^2 - 3e^2 = e^2(1 - 3e^2) < 0$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{x_1} - bx_2 + e^2 = 0 \quad x_1 < \ln b < x_2$$

$$f(x_2) = e^{x_2} - bx_2 + e^2 = 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{e^{x_2}}{b} + \frac{e^2}{b}$$

$$\therefore x_2 > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 + \frac{e^2}{b} \quad \frac{e^{x_2}}{b} > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 \quad e^{x_2} > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1$$

$$f\left(\frac{2e^2}{b}\right) = e^{\frac{2e^2}{b}} - 2e^2 + e^2 = e^{\frac{2e^2}{b}} - e^2 < e^{\frac{2}{b}} - e^2 < 0 \quad x_1 < \frac{2e^2}{b}$$

$$\therefore e^{x_2} > \frac{b \ln b}{2e^2} x_1 \quad e^{x_2} > b \ln b \quad x_2 > \ln(b \ln b)$$

$$f(\ln(b \ln b)) = e^{\ln(b \ln b)} - b \ln(b \ln b) + e^2 = b \ln b - b \ln(b \ln b) + e^2 < b \ln b - b \ln(4b) + e^2 = b \ln \frac{1}{4} + e^2 = e^2 - b \ln 4 < 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 > \ln(b \ln b)$$

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